

resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 203

Whereas the Lady Volunteers (referred to in this resolution as the "Lady Vols") won its third straight National Championship in the National Collegiate Athletic Association women's basketball tournament on March 29, 1998;

Whereas the Lady Vols finished the 1997-1998 basketball season with a perfect record of 39 wins and zero losses; and

Whereas the Lady Vols have won 6 National Championships in the last 12 years; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers basketball team should be recognized as the new dynasty in collegiate women's basketball.

SENATE RESOLUTION 204—TO COM-
MEND AND CONGRATULATE THE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. FORD (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 204

Whereas the University of Kentucky Wildcats men's basketball team defeated the University of Utah's team on March 30, 1998, in San Antonio, Texas, to win its seventh National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship;

Whereas, the Wildcats overcame the largest halftime deficit in a championship game, earning for themselves the nickname "The Comeback Cats";

Whereas, Coach Tubby Smith, his staff, and his players displayed outstanding dedication, teamwork, unselfishness, and sportsmanship throughout the course of the season in achieving collegiate basketball's highest honor; and

Whereas Coach Smith and the Wildcats have brought pride and honor to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is rightly known as the basketball capital of the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends and congratulates the University of Kentucky on its outstanding accomplishment.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the president of the University of Kentucky.

SENATE RESOLUTION 205—CELE-
BRATING "NATIONAL PUBLIC
HEALTH WEEK"

Mr. FAIRCLOTH (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BOND, Mr. FRIST, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 205

Whereas over the past 50 years, the United States has achieved significant increases in life expectancy and reductions in the incidence of injury, disability, and disease;

Whereas the public health approach is credited with the majority of improvements in our Nation's health status and expanded life expectancy of 30 additional years since the turn of the century;

Whereas public health services are successful in identifying and addressing patterns of disease, illness, and injury in populations and ensuring healthy living and working environments;

Whereas the 3,000 public health departments of the Nation provide the critical frontline of defense against the dangers posed by infectious disease outbreaks, natural disasters, terrorist acts, and other serious threats to the health of Americans; and

Whereas "National Public Health Week" provides an opportunity to highlight and commend the efforts of public health professionals to protect, promote, and enhance the health of all citizens in communities across this country; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the outstanding dedication of community, State, and Federal public health professionals and services and commends the professionals for their role in safeguarding communities and workplaces, and improving health and well-being of Americans; and

(2) calls upon Americans to celebrate "National Public Health Week" during the week of April 6 through April 12, 1998, with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating National Public Health Week during the week of April 6 through April 12. I believe that this years theme, "healthy people in healthy communities" says it all. It should be the goal of every single one of us of help focus public attention on major health issues in our communities, and the contributions our public health professionals play in addressing our health and safety needs.

Established by Congress in 1995, public health week affords us an opportunity to learn and to teach others about public health success stories like the elimination of small pox and polio and improvements in childhood immunization. Few people know that it was public health that successfully waged the war to reduce lead from paint, fluoridate drinking water and protect people from gasoline vapor, thus giving our children a brighter future and gaining a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the 20th century.

Incidence of heart disease and stroke have dramatically declined through public health community-wide education initiatives. As someone who represents people who live in the buckle of the stroke belt in the United States, I was pleased to learn that 2 million American deaths from heart disease and stroke have been prevented in the past thirty years through public health prevention programs.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment during spring recess to participate in public health activities in their states. In years past, North Carolinians have organized health fairs in churches and community centers, and sponsored "healthy eating" cooking contests to commemorate the week. I urge all Americans to take the time to evaluate their own personal health consciousness.

As we approach the millennium, threats of biological and viral epidemics plague our communities like never before. Our public health departments and professionals serve as our first line of defense against the growing threat of infectious disease and bio-

terrorism. With less than 40 percent of our health departments able to communicate by computer with CDC, it is our obligation to provide public health with the manpower, training, and equipment needed to fight these growing threats.

Our U.S. Public Health Service will celebrate their 200th anniversary this summer, and the 50th anniversary of the World Health Organization. Let us be the Congress that is known for making the health of our citizens our No. 1 priority.

Mr. President, it is my honor and privilege to submit to you today a Senate resolution to recognize the contributions of public health and prevention services to our nation in an effort to celebrate National Public Health Week.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON
THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

SMITH AMENDMENTS NOS. 2179-2181

Mr. SMITH (of Oregon) proposed three amendments to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 86) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 and revising the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 2179

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section, and renumber the remaining sections accordingly:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES.

(A) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) financing for Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) is provided primarily by taxes levied on wages and net self-employment income. The level of these tax rates is set permanently in the law at the rate payable today;

(2) more than ninety-five percent of the work force—an estimated 148.2 million workers in 1998—is required to pay Social Security taxes;

(3) Social Security taxes are paid both by employees and employers and the self-employed on earnings up to a maximum amount of \$68,400 in 1998, the amount increasing at the same rate as average earnings in the economy;

(4) the Social Security tax was first levied in 1937 at a rate of 1% on earnings up to \$3,000 per year;

(5) the rate in 1998 has risen to 6.2 percent—an increase of 620 percent, and a majority of American families pay more in Social Security taxes than income taxes;

(6) in his State of the Union message on January 27, 1998, President Clinton called on Congress to "save Social Security first" and to "reserve one hundred percent of the surplus, that is any penny of the surplus, until we have taken all the necessary measures to strengthen the Social Security system for the twenty-first century."

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that when the Congress moves to work in a bipartisan way on specific legislation to reform the Social Security system, it will not consider increasing